



Agence des services
frontaliers du Canada

Canada Border
Services Agency

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QC-2017-48

Haitian migrants intercepted between land border offices, April 1 – June 30, 2017

Reasons given for claiming asylum in Canada when interviewed at port of entry

Intelligence Section
Enforcement and Intelligence Division
Quebec Region

August 2017

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Canada Border Services Agency

Intelligence Section

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1. Introduction

Based on the IRCC's US-Canada Dashboard of August 8, the RCMP posted at Roxham Road had intercepted nearly 3,000 migrants in July alone, several hundred of which were Haitian. Given current volumes, it is becoming increasingly difficult to obtain the numbers in real time. The same holds true of the claimants' files, which will be available several weeks after the claimants' arrival due to adjournments. As a result, analysis work is significantly delayed. That is why this report is for the period: April to June, and is based on a limited number of files.

2. The numbers

- 255 Haitians were intercepted by the RCMP during this period.
- 53 files were processed by the Lacolle office; the others were divided between the IRCC and CBSA offices in Montreal.
- Only the files processed by Lacolle's BSOs contain interview notes: 30 files analyzed.

3. Last country of permanent or temporary residence¹

Of the 30 files analyzed:

- Haiti: **4**. US visa holders entered in Miami or New York in 2017.
- Brazil: **12**. Arrivals from this country between 2011 and 2013. Several state they obtained permanent residence. Entered the United States illegally in 2016 via Mexico.
- United States: **12**. Only 4 were found in the United States when the Temporary Protected Status (TPS) came into effect; 1 has permanent resident status (Green Card); the others entered legally or illegally between 2012 and 2016.
- Other countries: **2**. Mexico and the Dominican Republic.

4. Push factors to leave Haiti

- **Insecurity**: Nearly one third of migrant's state they were victims of banditry.

¹ Random verifications of the files processed by IRCC from April to June, and surveys conducted with BSOs and RCMP officers in the field for the cases in July and August, tend to confirm that Haitians who benefit from the TPS comprise a small minority among the current mass arrivals.

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- **Living conditions:** the lack of work, limited access to education and supply problems are the main reasons used.
- **Political activities/opinions:** an extremely small minority report being persecuted for political activities or opinions
- **Personal reasons:** no family left in Haiti, extra-pair problem, workplace disputes.

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5. Push factors to leave the secondary country of permanent or temporary residence

- **Brazil:** Downturn of job market.
- **United States:** Hardening of immigration policies, high cost of asylum claim process.

6. Pull factors for Canada

- **Perception that Canada accepts everyone and that there are no repercussions if you enter the country illegally**
- **Opportunities for education, work**
- **Health care**

7. Conclusions

Information on the reasons for the asylum claims gathered during interviews at the port of entry do not appear on the generic forms and probably will not be found on the **Basis of Claim** form which will be

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submitted to the IRB. The statements gathered at the port of entry can be used to determine whether an asylum claim is credible because they are evaluated at the beginning of the process, that is, before the claimant arrives in Montreal and before he or she meets the members of his or her community, interpreters and consultants who advise him or her how to prepare the grounds for his or her asylum claim.

The current wave of Haitian migrants largely consists of individuals who left their country of Citizenship because of difficult living conditions. Most cite insecurity and lack of opportunities. Some stated they are not afraid they will be persecuted if they have to return to Haiti.

8. Recommendations

- The current migratory flow should perhaps beg the question: Is Canada's refugee protection program the proper response to all types of irregular migrants who present themselves at the Canadian border?



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QC-2017-48

Migrants d'Haïti interceptés entre les bureaux frontaliers terrestres, 1^{er} avril – 30 juin 2017

Motivations pour demander l'asile au Canada exprimées lors des entrevues effectuées au point d'entrée

Section du renseignement
Division de l'exécution de la loi et du
renseignement
Région du Québec

Août 2017

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Agence des services frontaliers du Canada

Section du renseignement

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1. Introduction

Selon le *US-Canada Dashboard* d'IRCC du 8 août, la GRC postée au chemin Roxham aurait intercepté près de 3000 migrants pour le seul mois de juillet dont plusieurs centaines d'Haïtiens. Compte tenu des volumes actuels, il devient de plus en plus difficile d'obtenir les nombres en temps réel. Il en va de même des dossiers qui seront disponibles plusieurs semaines après l'arrivée des demandeurs en raison des ajournements. De ce fait, le travail d'analyse accuse d'importants retards. C'est pourquoi le présent rapport porte sur la période d'avril à juin et se fonde sur un nombre limité de cas.

2. Les nombres

- 255 Haïtiens interceptés par la GRC durant cette période.
- 53 dossiers traités par le bureau de Lacolle; les autres partagés entre les bureaux de l'IRCC et de l'ASFC à Montréal.
- Seuls les dossiers traités par les ASF de Lacolle contiennent des notes d'entrevue : 30 dossiers analysés.

3. Derniers pays de résidence permanente ou temporaire¹

Sur les 30 dossiers analysés :

- Haïti : **4**. Titulaires de visas américains admis à Miami ou New York en 2017.
- Brésil : **12**. Arrivés dans ce pays entre 2011 et 2013. Plusieurs déclarent avoir obtenu la résidence permanente. Entrés illégalement aux États-Unis en 2016 via le Mexique.
- États-Unis : **12**. Seulement 4 se trouvaient aux États-Unis lors de l'entrée en vigueur du *Temporary Protected Status* (TPS); 1 a le statut de résident permanent (Green Card); les autres sont entrés légalement ou illégalement entre 2012 et 2016.
- Autres pays : **2**. Mexique et République Dominicaine.

4. Facteurs d'incitation pour quitter Haïti

- **Insécurité** : près du tiers des migrants déclarent avoir été victimes d'actes de banditisme.

¹ Des vérifications aléatoires parmi les dossiers traités par IRCC pour la période d'avril à juin et des sondages effectués auprès des ASF et des agents de la GRC sur le terrain pour les cas de juillet et août tendent à confirmer que les Haïtiens qui bénéficient du TPS constituent une petite minorité des arrivées massives actuelles.

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- **Conditions de vie** : le manque de travail, l'accès limité aux études et les difficultés d'approvisionnement sont les principaux motifs évoqués.
- **Activités/opinions politiques** : une infime minorité fait état de persécutions liées à des activités ou opinions politiques.
- **Raisons personnelles** : plus de famille en Haïti, problèmes extra-conjugaux, conflits en milieu de travail.

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5. Facteurs d'incitation pour quitter le pays secondaire de résidence permanente ou temporaire

- **Brésil** : ralentissement du marché de l'emploi.
- **États-Unis** : durcissement des politiques en matière d'immigration, coûts élevés du processus de demande d'asile.

6. Facteurs d'attraction pour le Canada

- Perception que le Canada accepte tout le monde et qu'y entrer illégalement est sans conséquence.
- Opportunités d'étudier, de travailler
- Soins de santé

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7. Conclusions

Les informations sur les motifs de la demande d'asile recueillies lors des entrevues effectuées au point d'entrée ne figurent pas dans les formulaires génériques et ne se retrouveront vraisemblablement pas dans le formulaire **Fondement de la demande d'asile** qui sera présenté devant la CISR. Les déclarations recueillies au point d'entrée peuvent contribuer à déterminer la crédibilité d'une demande d'asile parce qu'elles sont réalisées en amont du processus, c'est-à-dire avant que le demandeur n'arrive à Montréal et ne fasse la rencontre des membres de sa communauté, des interprètes et des consultants qui le conseilleront sur la préparation des motifs de sa demande d'asile.

La vague actuelle de migrants haïtiens est largement constituée d'individus qui ont quitté leur pays de citoyenneté en raison des conditions de vie difficiles. La plupart évoquent l'insécurité et le manque de perspectives d'avenir. Certains ont déclaré ne pas craindre d'être persécutés s'ils devaient retourner en Haïti.

8. Recommandations

- Le flux migratoire actuel devrait peut-être enclencher un questionnement, à savoir : le Programme de protection des réfugiés du Canada est-il la réponse adéquate à tous les types de migrants en situation irrégulière qui se présentent à la frontière du Canada?



QC-2017-042

Demandeurs d'asile Refugee Claimants

Région du Québec
Quebec Region

Juin 2017/June 2017

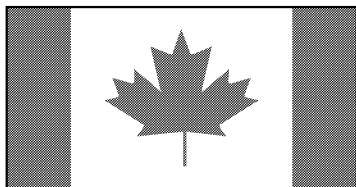


Mise en garde

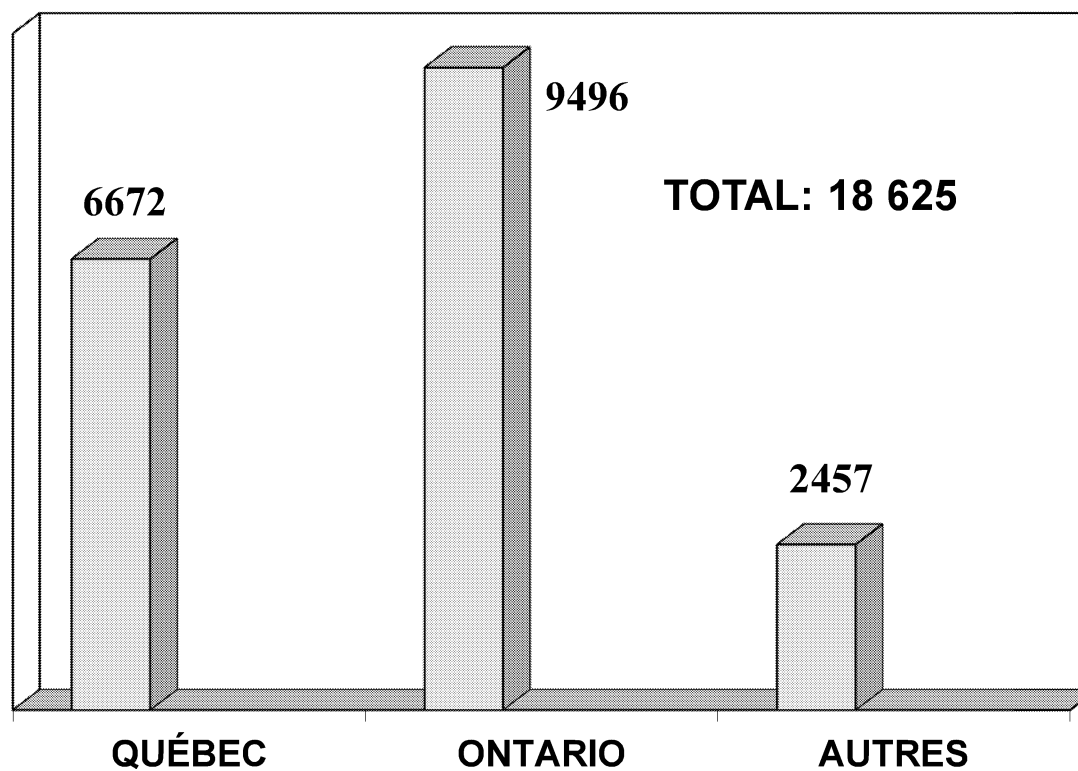
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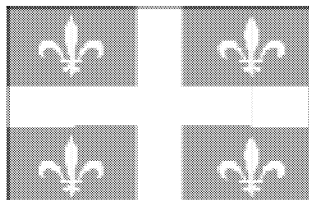


DEMANDEURS D'ASILE
Refugee Claimants
CANADA
Jan. – Juin 2017



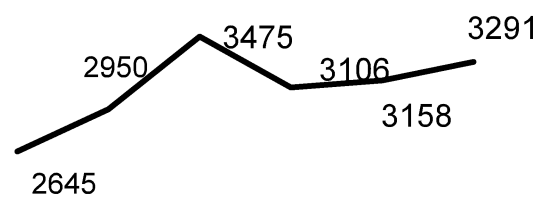
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Intelligence section – Québec region

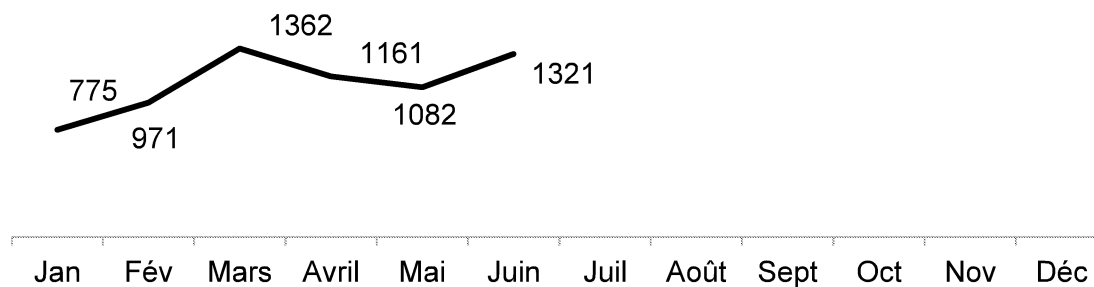


RÉGION DU QUÉBEC REGION 2017

Canada: 18 625

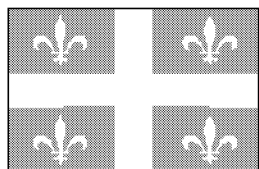


Québec: 6672

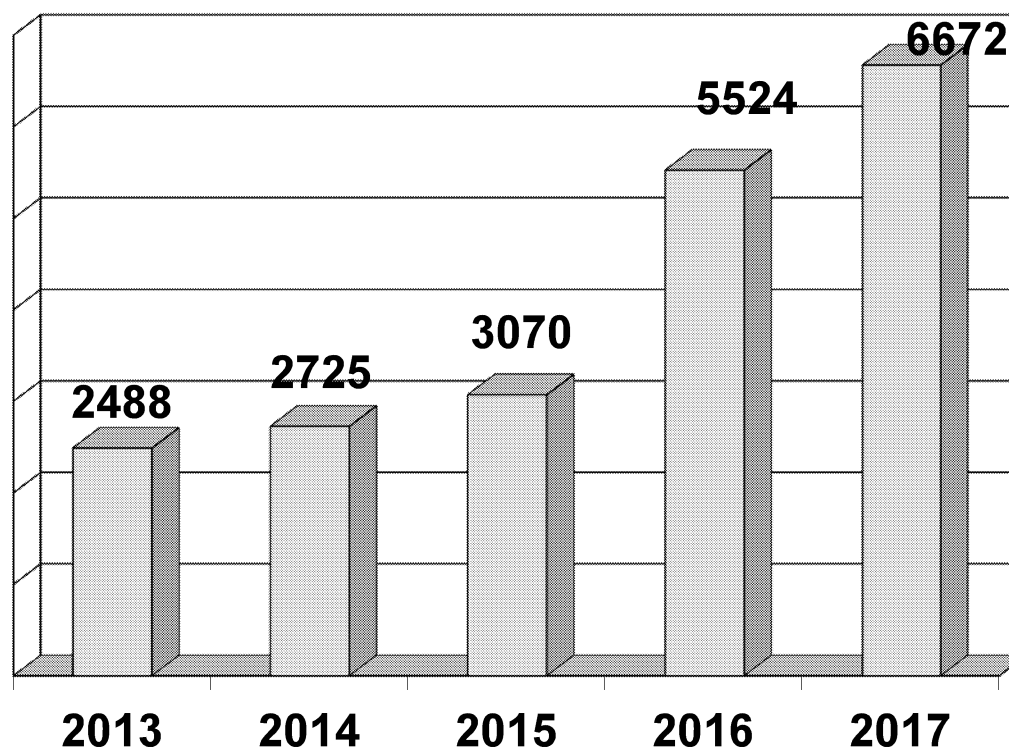


Source: Entrepôt de données -
IRCC

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RÉGION DU QUÉBEC REGION 2013-2017



Source: Entrepôt de données - IRCC

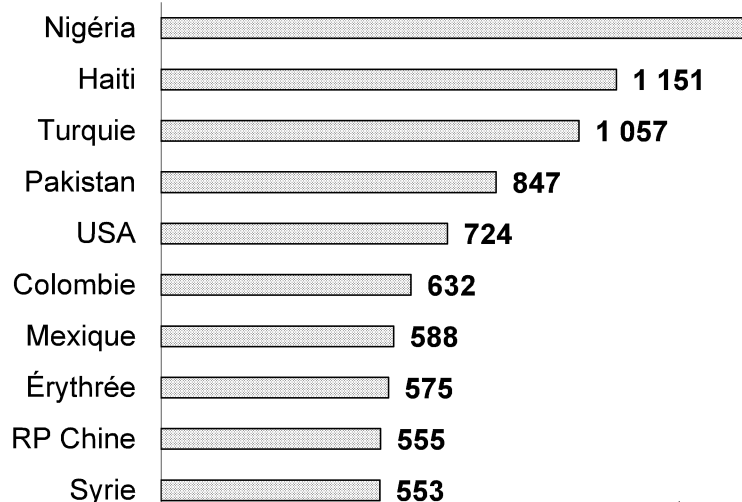
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Intelligence section – Québec region



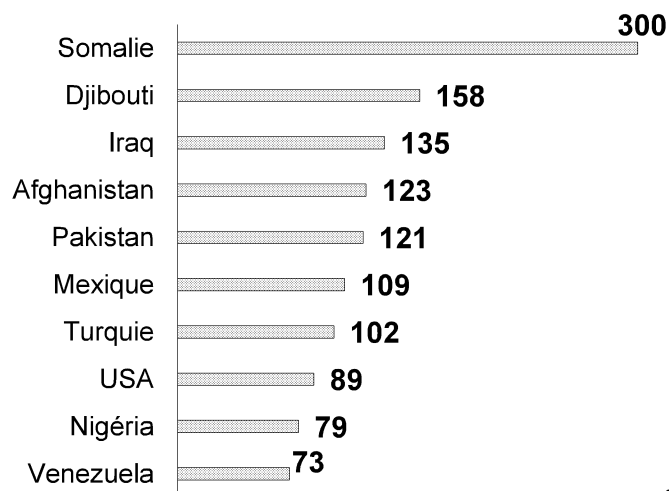
10 PAYS EN TÊTE DE LISTE TOP 10 COUNTRIES

**Jan. - Juin
2017**

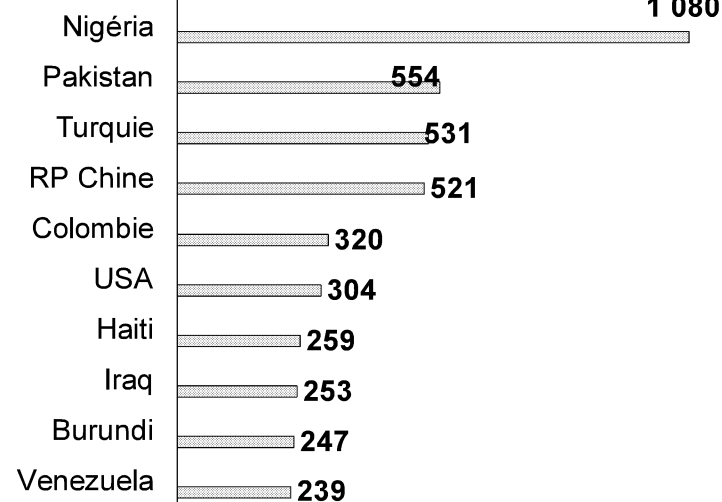
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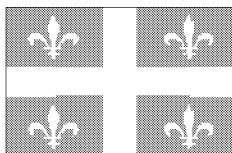
Région de l'Ouest + Maritimes



ONTARIO 1 080



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Intelligence section – Québec region



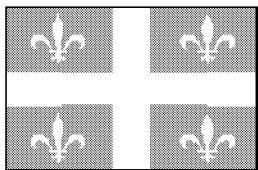
10 PAYS EN TÊTE DE LISTE TOP 10 COUNTRIES Québec

**Jan. – Juin
2017**



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Intelligence section – Québec region

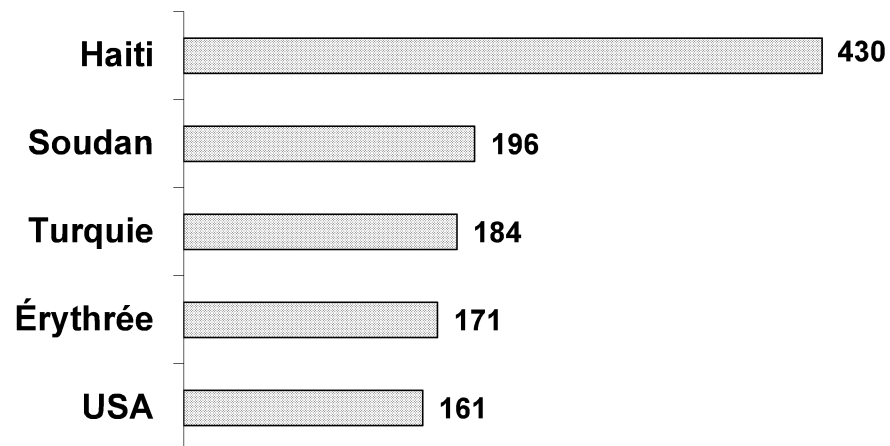
Source: Entrepôt de données - IRCC



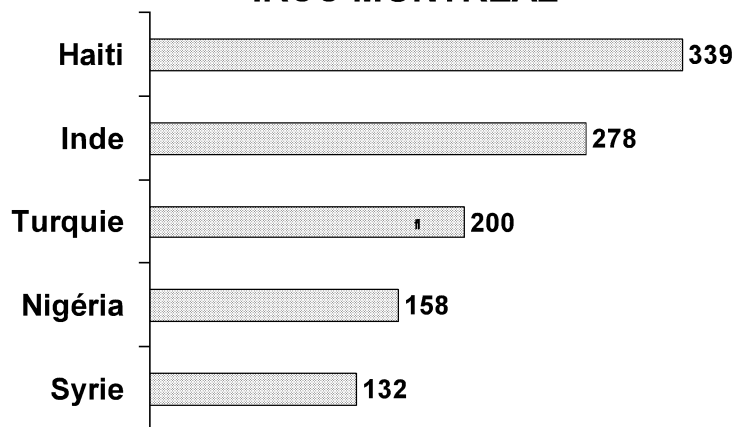
**Jan. – Juin
2017**

PAYS EN TÊTE DE LISTE PAR BUREAU LEADING COUNTRIES PER OFFICE

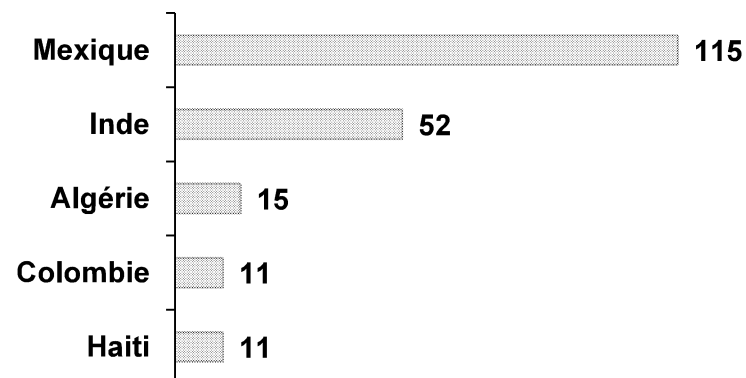
ASFC-CBSA LACOLLE



IRCC MONTRÉAL

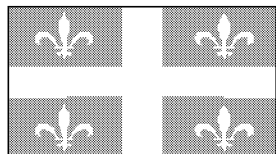


ASFC-CBSA TRUDEAU



Source: Entrepôt de données - IRCC

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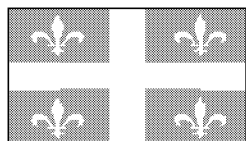


RÉPARTITION PAR TYPE DE BUREAUX DISTRIBUTION BY TYPE OF OFFICES 2017

	Aéroport Airport	Frontière Border	Intérieur Inland
Jan.	41	454	280
Fév.	47	645	279
Mar.	52	801	509
Avr.	41	552	568
Mai	74	284	724
Jui.	71	281	969
Jul.			
Aoû.			
Sep.			
Oct.			
Nov.			
Déc.			
Total	326	3017	3329

Source: Entrepôt de
données - IRCC

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Intelligence section – Québec region

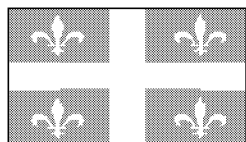


RÉPARTITION PAR BUREAU DISTRIBUTION PER OFFICE Juin-June 2017

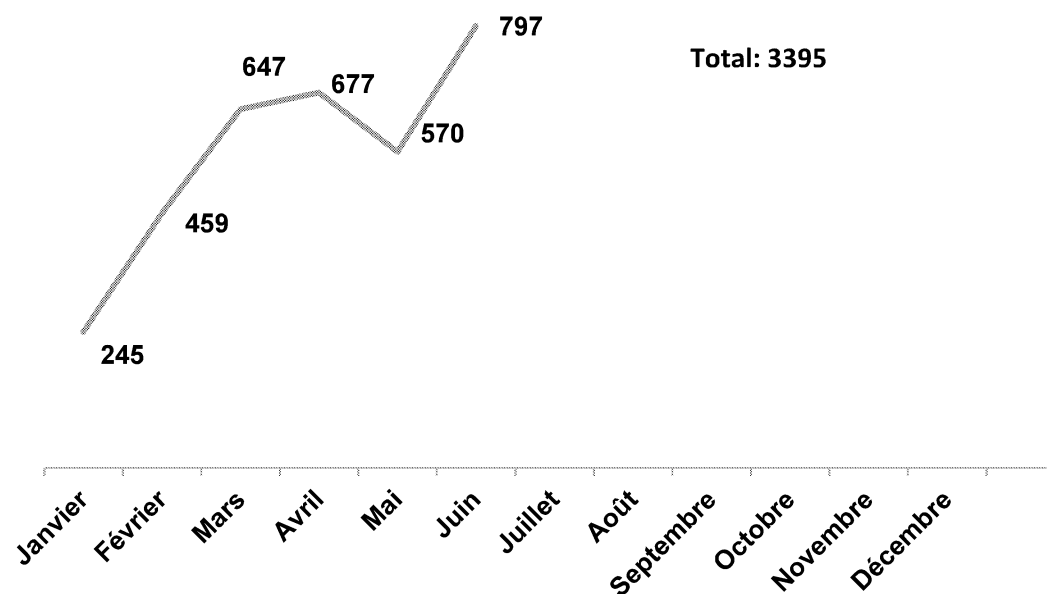
	Juin-June	Total 2017
IRCC Montréal	858	2 992
Lacolle	220	2 645
P-E-Trudeau	70	325
Gatineau		
Gatineau, Exéc.		
Québec	2	4
Armstrong		6
Stanstead	22	115
St-Armand	39	246
Sherbrooke		1
Sept-Iles		
Trois-Rivières		
Mtl, Exéc.	110	333
Maritime		5
Total	1321	6 672

Source: Entrepôt de
données - IRCC

Section du renseignement –Région du Québec
Intelligence section – Québec region



Migrants illégaux entre les points d'entrée terrestres Irregular migration between land Ports of Entry 2017



Source: ASFC St-Bernard-de-Lacolle

Section du renseignement – Région du Québec
Intelligence section – Québec region



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Audience: *Intelligence Operations & Programs, Regional Intelligence Analysts,
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Issued: JUNE 2017

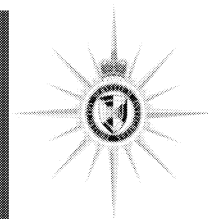
Expiry: JUNE 2018

Enforcement and Intelligence Priority: Irregular Migration, Human Smuggling

Intelligence Operations and Analysis Division

Irregular Migration via the U.S. – Canada Land Border

IOAD_2017-JUL-001



Recommended for Shift Briefing

Highlights

- Irregular migration via the United States (U.S.) - Canada land border increased significantly, both in terms of the number of refugee claims made and the proportion they represent overall. (PA)
- Irregular migration across the land border is made up of individuals who file claims at a port-of-entry (POE), between-the-ports claimants, those who cross undetected and make claims inland, and those who enter clandestinely but are not looking to file for refugee status. (PA)
- The current movement of refugee claimants results from a combination of (1) push factors in countries of citizenship; (2) push factors from secondary countries of permanent/temporary residence; and (3) a welcoming environment and good quality of life for claimants in Canada. (PA)
- Most individuals who are making claims at the border are in possession of a U.S. Non-immigrant visa or were long-term undocumented residents of the U.S. (PA)
- Organised smuggling is confirmed to be from end-to-end (from point of origin to Canada) for five nationalities and believed to partially facilitated for many others. Facilitation includes provision of documents, information, transportation and/or accommodation (PA)
- With increased instability in origin countries and uncertainty in secondary countries, policy changes and continued openness to refugees in Canada, the land border movement will continue to increase in 2017 and 2018. (PA)

Background

1. The land border is increasing in significance for refugee claims to Canada, with 5621 claims made to May 31, 2017. In past years, land border claims made up 30% of overall annual claims whereas in 2017, it is closer to 40%. By year-end, the CBSA forecasts that the overall number of claims in all modes will be 40,000, which is 68% higher than all of 2016 (23,862 claims). (PA)

Table 1: Top ten nationalities of refugee claimants at the land border (January 1 to May 31, 2017) (PA)

Country	# of claims	Country	# of Claims	Country	# of Claims	Country	# of Claims
Haiti	619	Burundi	351	Nigeria	261	Sudan	242
U.S.	372	El Salvador	289	Syria	257		
Colombia	364	Eritrea	278	Turkey	245		

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INTELLIGENCE BRIEF



2. Irregular migration via the land border is comprised of four groups: POE claimants; detected between-the-ports claimants; those who cross undetected at or between POEs and make inland claims; and those who seek to enter clandestinely but not for the purpose of claiming refugee status. This last group is made up of previous deportees from Canada, smugglers of people and illicit goods, intending permanent residents without permanent resident visas, and those seeking to disguise international travel by using Canada as a departure point. POE claims are mostly filed at the Fort Erie, Niagara Falls and Windsor Ambassador Bridge POEs in Ontario while between-the-ports claims are entered across Canada but primarily in Quebec, Prairie and Pacific region. (PA)
3. The Safe Third-Country Agreement (STCA) with the U.S. requires individuals to request refugee protection in the first of the two countries they arrive in unless they qualify for an exemption (family member in Canada; unaccompanied minor; TRV-exempt, or having a Canadian visa, study or work permit or Canadian-issued travel document).
4. A key difference in 2017 is the high number of between-the-ports interceptions by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) which is 40% higher than all of 2016 (2,486 persons) and 306 in 2015. Up to May 31, 2017, the RCMP intercepted 3,481 persons across Canada with 74% arriving within 5 km of Lacolle POE in Quebec at Roxham Road, 17% at Emerson, MB, and 8% at Peace Arch Park in Surrey, B.C. Migrants choose Roxham Road because it is easily reachable by transit (buses and taxi cabs), financially reasonable (around \$150/person), and physically accessible (road leading to a shallow ditch that is easily crossed even in winter). Emerson is used due to proximity to Minneapolis-St-Paul in Minnesota, and Peace Arch Park due to physical accessibility and closeness to Vancouver. Many clandestine border-crossers head to the Greater Toronto Area. (PA)

Analysis

Why is Canada seeing this increase now?

5. Elements feeding into migration are complex and individual decisions to migrate often follows a domino effect of multiple push and pull factors combining. While media coverage links the border movement primarily to effects of U.S. migrant policies within their territory, the rise in land border claimants actually results from a multiplicity of factors for individual nationalities which have now combined to create the perfect storm of migration influx to Canada. These factors are (1) push factors in countries of citizenship; (2) push factors in secondary countries of refuge; and (3) pull factors in Canada. Primary push factors include natural and man-made disasters, conflict, violence, and political instability. Secondary country push factors are both formal and informal (They are locations where individuals went to better their employment prospects or escape violence or natural disasters. Claimants may spend months or years in these countries prior to seeking protection in Canada. (PA)
6. Canadian pull factors include: Canada welcomes refugees; large diaspora communities; favorable living conditions while awaiting claim decisions; and seeing images via the media of successful crossings into Canada showing professionalism and care by RCMP members during arrests. (PA)



Push factors: country of citizenship and secondary countries of refuge

7. Nationals from Burundi, Colombia, Turkey, Nigeria and China claim based mostly on country of origin push factors following very short stays in the U.S. The majority were USNIV holders. (PA)
8. Events in Saudi Arabia, the U.S., Brazil, Colombia and Venezuela had the most influence on the movement of migrants in secondary countries of refuge with six of the top ten land border claimant countries heavily influenced by this factor. Nationals arriving from Saudi Arabia obtain USNIVs in Riyadh and Jeddah with the primary purpose of claiming in Canada. In the Americas, economic and political instability and violence are pushing Colombians and Haitians towards Canada. (PA)
9. The land border movement is made up of long-term U.S. residents and those who are in-transit to Canada. Regardless of length of stay in the U.S., claimants are expressing how the three migration-related U.S. Executive Orders in January 2017 have impacted their decision to claim in Canada. While some elements of the orders have been stayed regarding access to U.S. territory, more resources for immigration enforcement and processing of asylum claims, along with a reduction of liberty and privacy for asylum seekers and undocumented persons, has succeeded in encouraging these persons to seek lives in Canada. Increasingly, Canada is being considered as a first choice for resettlement. More long-term residents are on the move as the prospect of undocumented migrant detention or deportation increases and the mood towards refugees becomes less inviting. This movement is heavily-family based with large numbers of U.S.-born children in their ranks. (PA)

Canadian pull factors of influence

10. Canada is perceived as very welcoming to refugees and as not hardening its refugee and immigration processes making it both an outlier among Western countries and very attractive for resettlement versus the U.S. or Europe. Arriving claimants cited welcoming stance, quality of life, life prospects and social benefits as primary reasons for choosing it. Although the RCMP arrests irregular migrants on arrival, they are perceived by the public as helpful, leading to media criticism that the threat of arrest provides inadequate deterrence to potential between-the-ports claimants. (PA)



11. High Immigration and Refugee Board (IRB) acceptance rates likely serve as a pull factor, with the overall rate at 62% in 2016,¹ compared to the overall first positive outcome for the 28 European Union countries at 54%² in 2016 and 22% for the U.S. in 2015.³ Acceptance rates for the top ten land border citizenships were between 44% and 94%, with the U.S. at 2%. U.S. national rates are low due to large numbers of refusals, abandoned and withdrawn cases. Any national who is not accepted as Convention Refugees may be granted a positive Pre-Removal Risk Assessment or a Temporary Suspension of Removal prolonging their stay in Canada (if applicable). (PA)

Organised movements to Canada

12. Organised smuggling is confirmed to be from end-to-end (origin point to Canada) for five nationalities and believed to be partially facilitated for many others. Organisation includes the following processes: providing information (smugglers and word-of-mouth), provision of fraudulent supporting documentation, provision of fraudulent travel documentation, and end-to-end human smuggling including documents, transportation and accommodation. (See Appendices 1 and 2)
 Refugee claimants are known or believed to use smugglers to cross at and between the ports. claimants make the largest numbers of claims inland after successfully crossing the border undetected. Organised movements obtain USNIVs for prospective claimants from U.S. missions abroad with fraudulent supporting documentation or by providing inaccurate reasons for travel. (PA)
13. Many migrants use word-of-mouth, community networks, social media and internet resources to cross the Canada-U.S. border. Refugee-focused non-governmental agencies are often instrumental in triaging refugee arrivals at Southern Ontario Region POEs, and smugglers linger outside their building to “aide” those who are not STCA-exempt. (PA)
14. There are also southbound movements including nationals use human smugglers to transit Canada
- 15.

¹ Year 2016. Does not include rates for the Pre-Removal Risk Assessment.

² The rate is 61% after taking into account grants of refugee or subsidiary protection status, or an authorisation to stay for humanitarian reasons.

³ The rate is 31% after taking into account defensive cases (i.e. appealed cases).



Migrants using this pathway to Canada may make up less of the land border movement in 2017 versus USNIV holders or long-term undocumented migrants from the U.S. (PA)

Serious inadmissibility

16. The media has highlighted the concerns expressed by the public regarding criminality and security, however the high number of USNIV holders in the movement adds a layer of screening and therefore removes a layer of threat with respect to serious inadmissibilities held by these claimants. In addition, due to the availability of U.S. information on criminal histories, those who have spent significant time in the U.S. are more likely to be found inadmissible under s. 36(1) for serious criminality.

They are minimal compared to the number of claims entered. (PA)

Implications for the Canada Border Services Agency (CBSA) and Canada

17. Canada remains attractive to migrants as a destination country. With more successful arrivals, immigration inspiration via community networks, social networks and media is highly likely to increase. What was mostly a movement of young men is slowly transforming into families. Media reports of their arrival may start the cascade of movement as the weather warms given high IRB acceptance rates, ease of physical access and that arrest by the RCMP is not seen a deterrent. Increased refugee claimants in Canada also means more STCA-exemptions for anchor relatives. (PA)
18. The number of refugees from secondary countries of refuge will play a larger role in land border arrivals in 2018.

19. The arrival of long-term undocumented migrants and failed U.S. asylum claimants will likely increase at POEs, between the ports and inland, however its pace will depend on reactions to changing U.S. migrant policies and increased enforcement attention in the media.

20.

Prepared by: J. S., Current Intelligence and Analysis Section



Appendix 1: Levels of organised human smuggling for the top ten land border claim source countries (January 1 to May 31, 2017) (PA)

C – Confirmed		B – Believed		P – Plausible		U - Unknown		N – No Evidence		N/A – Not Applicable	
Nationality	Land Border Claims	IRB Acceptance Rate in 2016	POEs	Organized Smuggling & Fraud						Forecast	
				Transportation	Accommodation	Provision of Fraudulent documentation	Use of fraudulent travel documents	Information	End to end smuggling		
Nigeria	261	44%	Lacolle Fort Erie Niagara		Nigerian land border claimants are largely USNIV holders.						
Burundi	351	94%	St-Armand Lacolle		Nigerians are likely to continue to be the top overall claimants in 2017. Most claims are filed inland.						
Colombia	364	62%	Lacolle Fort Erie		60% of all Burundi land border claimants arrive at Lacolle or St-Armand.						
					Primarily USNIV holders at the land border in Ontario and Quebec in 2017.						
					Inland claimants in 2016 claimed they entered at Peace Arch which is unlikely according to PAC Region Intel.						
Turkey	245	83%	Lacolle Fort Erie		Uncertainty due to the narco-related violence will continue to push northward.						
					Most Turkish land border claimants are multiple-entry USNIV holders. 97% of Turkish claimants in PAC Region were USNIV holders in 2016.						
Haiti	619	50%	Lacolle Fort Erie St-Armand		Three groups of claimants: 1) USNIV holders; 2) undocumented persons in U.S. who left post-earthquake (2010); 3) persons who resided elsewhere in the Americas post-earthquake.						
					Temporary Protected Status for Haitian nationals in the U.S. is slated to be rescinded in 2018. This movement will continue into 2018.						
Syria	257	94%	Lacolle Fort Erie		Syrians will continue to claim at the land border						
Eritrea	278	81%	Lacolle Fort Erie		Country conditions in Syria are unlikely to change in 2017.						
El Salvador	289	71%	Fort Erie Lacolle		Long-term undocumented migrants in the U.S. Continued violence in El Salvador mixed with U.S. policies enforcing immigration legislation is highly likely to increase this movement to Canada.						
Sudan (Dem Rep)	242	75%	Lacolle	Sudanese will continue to claim at the land border							
U.S.A.	372	2%	Lacolle Fort Erie	Children of long-term migrants (breakdown of status unknown) residing in the U.S. It is believed that they are being transported by smugglers and profiteers to the Canadian border.							

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**Appendix 2: Additional nationalities known to use organised human smuggling (January 1 to May 31, 2017) (PA)**

C – Confirmed		B – Believed		P – Plausible		U - Unknown		N – No evidence		N/A – Not Applicable		
Nationality	Land Border Rank	Land Border Claims	IRB Acceptance Rate in 2016	Primary POE	Inland Claims (Rank)	Organized Smuggling & Fraud						Forecast
						Transportation	Accommodation	Provision of Fraudulent documentation	Use of fraudulent travel documents	Information	End to end smuggling	
China	55	7	33%	Douglas POE Smuggler's Inn Pacific Highway Cornwall POE	415 (4)							90% of Chinese claims are made inland in the Greater Toronto Area and 42% of all inland claimants were smuggled using a smuggler through the Peace Arch Park in PAC Region In May 2017, 85% of between-the-port crossers in Pacific Region (78%) and in 2016 (57% of these Inland refugee claims for Chinese nationals are expected to decrease in 2017 from 2016.
Iraq	13	169	78%	Douglas POE Smuggler's Inn Pacific Highway From Upstate New York	200 (9)							PAC Region in 2016, 98% Basis of claim is mostly Kurdish ethnicity. Iraqi land border arrivals expected to be lower than 2016.
Romania	45	11	11%	Niagara Rainbow Bridge POE Fort Erie POE Lacolle POE Stanstead POE	11 (46)							Romanian nationals cross irregularly before crossing irregularly into Canada in Quebec Region. In 2012, Romanian land border claimants are expected to shift to airports and inland following the visa lift for Romanian nationals in December 2017.
Palestine	15	144	81%	Douglas POE Smuggler's Inn Pacific Highway	49 (39)							Palestinian land border refugee claims expected to increase in 2017.
Afghanistan	25	51	82%	Douglas POE Smuggler's Inn Pacific Highway	169 (14)							Mostly between-the-port entries.

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National Intelligence Report: July 2017

1. Trends

- The smuggling of cocaine inside machine parts had declined since 2014,
- African crime networks are increasingly smuggling heroin to Canada
- At over 1,600, claims by Haitian nationals are five times higher than during the same period in 2016, with a significant amount of claimants crossing between the ports.
- Increased immigration enforcement in the U.S. is pushing nationals of El Salvador, Honduras and Guatemala to seek refugee protection in Canada rather than face deportation, driving the number of claimants up.
- Western Security and Intelligence agencies are increasingly concerned about how to handle women and children returning from former Daesh-controlled territory in Syria and Iraq.

2. Intelligence Operations

- HQ Intelligence continues to collaborate with RCMP Interpol Ottawa in order to exploit foreign criminal intelligence in support of the identification and removal of inadmissible persons.

3. Top Five Refugee Countries (July 2017)

Haiti	477
Turkey	183
Nigeria	171
U.S.	169
Colombia	102
Grand Total	9,147

4. Top Intel-led Drug Seizures

36.5 kg Opium

- July 19, 2017
- Vancouver Airport

24 kg Opium

- July 19, 2017
- Vancouver Airport

6 kg Cocaine

- July 31, 2017
- Pearson Airport

5. Forecast

- Liquid fentanyl is likely to emerge over the coming year as another format for fentanyl abuse and trafficking is expanding from patch and powder form to vaping liquid.
- Canada is a top source country for methamphetamine seizures in Australia. Export quantities are likely to continue to increase over 2017.
- The U.S. Temporary Protected Status designations for Haiti, Honduras, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Sudan and South Sudan are set to expire over the next six months. Affected individuals may seek refuge in Canada rather than face removal to their home countries.
- Deteriorating security conditions and increased tensions between Israel and Lebanon are likely to lead to an increase in irregular migration from Lebanon.

